

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-7 and 9-29 are pending. Claims 8 and 30-91 were previously canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

**I. The Restriction Requirement and Applicants' Provisional Election**

The Examiner required restriction, under 35 U.S.C. §§ 121, between Groups I to XII. The Examiner required further restriction between groups of inventions (A) to (P), each drawn to a genus of polynucleotides encoding a single polypeptide sequence, *e.g.*, "SEQ ID No: 19 or a sequence encoding SEQ ID No: 1."

In response, Applicants hereby provisionally elect, with traverse, Group II, claims 3-7, 9-10 and 12-13, drawn to a polynucleotide encoding a protease, vectors, host cells, and methods of making the protease. Applicants further elect, with traverse, invention (J), as drawn to SEQ ID NO: 28 or a sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 10.

**II. The Polypeptides Of Group I And The Polynucleotides Of Group II Exhibit Corresponding Special Technical Features**

Applicants traverse the restriction requirement because the unity of invention standard must be applied in national stage applications. Section 1850 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (original 8th edition, published August, 2001) (hereinafter "MPEP") provides that

when the Office considers international applications . . . during the national stage as a Designated or Elected Office under 35 U.S.C. 371, PCT Rule 13.1 and 13.2 will be followed when considering unity of invention of claims of different categories without regard to the practice in national applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111 . . . .

. . .

In applying PCT Rule 13.2 to . . . national stage applications under 35 U.S.C. 371, examiners should consider for unity of invention all the claims to different categories of invention in the application and permit retention in the same application for searching and/or preliminary examination, claims to the categories which meet the requirements of PCT Rule 13.2 . . .

MPEP at page 1800-60 to -61.

MPEP section 1893.03(d) reiterates the Examiner's obligation to apply the Unity of Invention standard PCT Rule 13.2 instead of U.S. restriction/election of species practice:

Examiners are reminded that unity of invention (not restriction) practice is applicable . . . in national stage (filed under 35 U.S.C. 371) applications.

*Id.* at page 1800-149, col. 1.

Indeed, according to Example 17, Part 2 of Annex B to the PCT Administrative Instructions, the Examiner is obliged to find that "the protein and the DNA sequence exhibit corresponding special technical features" and that, therefore, there is no lack of unity between claims directed to a protein "X" and the DNA sequence that encodes protein "X."

Thus, in the present case, unity of invention does exist at least as between claims 1-2 and 17-18 of Group I, drawn to protease polypeptides, and claims 3-7, 9-10 and 12-13 of Group II, which encompass the polynucleotides which encode those polypeptides (in this case those of invention (J)). Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the Restriction Requirement at least as to claims 1-7, 9-10, 12-13 and 17-18 of Groups I and II, and examine those claims in a single application.

### **III. The Search Of Groups I and II Is Not Unduly Burdensome**

Applicants also traverse the restriction requirement on the grounds that the search and examination of at least Groups I and II (Group I is drawn to a protease polypeptide and Group II is drawn, in part, to a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptides of Group I) is not unduly

burdensome. According to MPEP section 803 “if a search and examination of an entire application can be made without serious burden, the Examiner must examine it on the merits, even though it includes claims to independent and distinct inventions.” As the polynucleotides of Group II encode the polypeptides of Group I, Applicants suggest that examination of at least claims 1-7, 9-10, 12-13 and 17-18 of Groups I and II can be made without serious burden.

**IV. In Accordance With Office Practice, The Examination Of Claims To Ten Polynucleotide Sequences Does Not Create An Undue Burden**

Applicants draw the Examiner’s attention to Section 803.04 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure. While contending that nucleotide sequences that encode different proteins “constitute independent and distinct inventions” the Commissioner has decided to “permit a reasonable number of such nucleotide sequences to be claimed in a single application” so as to “further aid the biotechnology industry in protecting its intellectual property.” See *id.* To this end, the Patent Office “determined that normally ten sequences constitute a reasonable number for examination purposes” and that that number does not create “an undue burden on the Office.” *Id.* Indeed, the Office states that “up to ten independent and distinct nucleotide sequences will be examined in a single application without restriction.” *Id.* Accordingly, the Examiner’s contention that inventions (A) to (B) are “distinct from the other” and, therefore, subject to restriction, is not consistent with Office practice.

Indeed, under the “Examples of Nucleotide Sequence Claims” subsection of Section 803.04, the Office states that “[O]nly the *ten* nucleotide sequence selected in response to the restriction requirement and any other claimed sequences which are patentably indistinct therefrom *will* be examined” (emphasis added).

For this reason, Applicants further traverse the restriction requirement. Applicants contend that inventions (K) to (N), drawn to SEQ ID NOs: 29-32 or a sequence encoding SEQ ID NOs: 11-14, should be examined alongside the polynucleotides of invention (J).

Accordingly, Applicants kindly request that the Examiner rejoin inventions (J) to (N) and examine together these five polynucleotides.

**V. Conclusion**

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

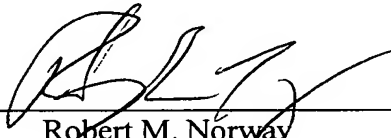
If there are any fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge the fees to Deposit Account No. 19-0741. If a fee is required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 not accounted for above, such an extension is requested and the fee should be charged to our Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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